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had previously expounded in the *Federalist* as to the nature of the treaty-making power. (No. 75).

Further, it would seem questionable whether the writer's stricture upon Marshall's statement (p. 102) to the effect that Congress may prescribe the mode and devolve upon others than the Executive the whole execution of an extradition agreement, is warrantable in entirety, in view of Congressional legislation regulating the preliminaries to the surrender itself. Compare *Rice v. Ames*, 180 U. S., 371, 378. Of course in the absence of legislation the President is empowered.

It is also disappointing that the author has not stated his grounds for the interesting view (p. 105, n. 24), that the court had no jurisdiction in the *Appam Case*. The case cited, *Exchange v. McFaddon*, is distinguishable on at least two grounds,—first, that the ship libeled was a public vessel; second, that no question involving neutrality was before the court.

However, in general, the work can be recommended to the reader as a convenient summary of the "Constitutional Conventions" which have grown up, in the partial absence of judicial decisions, to determine the power of the President over foreign relations and the extent of related powers vested in other branches of the government.

HESSEL E. YNTEMA.

PARTY ORGANIZATION AND MACHINERY IN MICHIGAN SINCE 1890. By Arthur Chester Millspaugh. (Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science. Series XXXV, No. 3. Pp. 189.)

The field of Michigan political history, though rich in possibilities, has not attracted many investigators. Dr. Millspaugh's excellent piece of research is therefore not only a valuable contribution to the special field, but will be welcomed generally by the students of history and political science. Though this study is confined to one state, the author believes "there is nothing so peculiar in the conditions and legislation of Michigan that its experience may not be accepted as fairly typical of the experience of many other States."

The book is divided into seven chapters and has a good index. In the introductory chapter the author deals briefly with the economic and social conditions underlying recent political development in Michigan, with the composition of political parties and the general features of party organization. This preliminary survey serves as a background for the more detailed account of party machinery in the succeeding chapters. In the concluding chapter the writer presents clearly the tendencies and developments in party organization and machinery. The table of contents is very brief, but the nature of the subject matter of each chapter is indicated by means of sub-topics in italics distributed through the book. There is no formal bibliography, but the numerous references in footnotes show that the author has made extensive use of the leading Detroit and Grand Rapids newspapers of correspondence and interviews with prominent men and of other material.

The timeliness of this thesis will undoubtedly cause it to appeal to a wide range of readers. Many of the leaders mentioned are at the present time

prominent figures in state or national politics. The chief developments in party machinery discussed in this book are still in the experimental stage and the success of these measures means much to the people of the state. Probably the most valuable chapters are those on direct nominations and primary legislation. As Dr. Millspaugh says, "Michigan has now had direct nominations for fifteen years, a period of experimentation too short for the establishment of confident conclusions." He points out in a clear and interesting manner the effect of the direct nominations in operation and shows that very complicated problems have arisen. Considerable space is devoted to a discussion of party committees and conventions and to campaign finance.

It is hoped that someone with Dr. Millspaugh's ability will undertake to write a history of political parties in Michigan during the period covered by this thesis. Such a study would indeed be a valuable contribution to the historical literature of the state.

FLOYD B. STREETER.

THE PETITION OF RIGHT, by Frances Helen Relf, Ph.D. (The University of Minnesota Studies in the Social Sciences, Number 8.)

This doctoral dissertation is an acute and penetrating study of a most important subject. By a careful examination of the judicial powers of Parliament in the seventeenth century and with the aid of manuscript sources which have been brought to light since the late Samuel Rawson Gardiner wrote his monumental *HISTORY OF ENGLAND, 1603-1642*, Dr. Relf has been able to revise and amplify the findings on THE PETITION OF RIGHT of this acknowledged master of the period. Two misprints, only, have been noticed (Henningham for Heveningham, p. 6, and 29 for 39 Magna Carta, p. 20). In connection with the writs for the enlargement of freemen, that of MAIN-PRIZE might at least have been mentioned, while a knowledge of Professor C. H. McIlwain's "Due Process of Law in Magna Carta", *COLUMBIA LAW REVIEW*, January, 1914, would have ensured a fuller discussion of that important phase of the subject. Possibly, too, the author's argument is a bit finely drawn in places; but these are only minor criticisms in a convincing reinterpretation, of a type of research gratefully to be welcomed.

ARTHUR LYON CROSS.

CASES ON THE LAW OF PRIVATE CORPORATIONS, selected and supplemented with notes. By Daniel Frederick Burnett, M.S. J.D., Professor of Law, New York University. Little Brown and Company, Boston: 1917; pp. xxix, 828.

This is an excellently well selected and arranged collection of corporation cases within the compass of a single volume of text, covering 797 pages. It will compare favorably with those of Professors Warren (1040 pp.), Richards (858 pp.), and Canfield and Wormser (966 pp.). Many of the leading cases common to all collections are retained, but 73, out of the 172 cases given, have been decided in the last twenty years. In many instances statements of facts have been rewritten with care to bring out the specific mat-